

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SES-
SION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 23.]

AN ACT to provide for taking the sixth census or
enumeration of the inhabitants of the United
States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the marshals of the
several districts of the United States, and of the
District of Columbia, and of the Territories of
Wisconsin, Iowa, and of Florida, respectively, shall
be, and are hereby, required, under the direction
of the Secretary of the Department of State, and
according to such instructions as he shall give,
pursuant to this act, to cause the number of the in-
habitants within their respective districts and ter-
ritories (omitting, in such enumeration, Indians not
taxed) to be taken according to the directions of
the act. The said enumeration shall distinguish
the sexes of all free white persons, and ages of
the free white males and females, respectively, un-
der five years of age; those of five and under ten
years of age; those of ten and under fifteen; those
of fifteen and under twenty; those of twenty and
under thirty; those of thirty and under forty; those
of forty and under fifty; those of fifty and under
sixty; those of sixty and under seventy; those of
seventy and under eighty; those of eighty and
under ninety; those of ninety and under one hun-
dred; those of one hundred and upwards; and shall
further distinguish the number of those free white
persons included in such enumeration who are deaf
and dumb, under the age of fourteen years; and
those of the age of fourteen years and under
twenty-five; and of the age of twenty-five years
and upwards; and shall further distinguish the
number of those free white persons included in
such enumeration who are blind; and also in like
manner those who are insane, or idiots, distinguish-
ing further such of the insane, and idiots as are a
public charge. The said enumeration shall dis-
tinguish the sexes of all free colored persons, and
of all other colored persons bound to service for
life or for a term of years, and the ages of such
free and other colored persons, respectively, of
each sex, under ten years of age; those of ten
and under twenty-four; those of twenty-four and
under thirty-six; those of thirty-six and under fifty-
five; those of fifty-five and under one hundred,
and those of one hundred and upwards; and shall
further distinguish the number of those free colored
and other colored persons included in the forego-
ing who are deaf and dumb without regard to age,
and those who are blind; and also in like manner
of those who are insane or idiots, distinguishing
further such of the insane and idiots as are a public
charge. For effecting which the marshals afore-
said shall have power, and are hereby required to
appoint one or more assistants in each city and coun-
ty in their respective districts and territories, resi-
dents of such city or county for which they shall
be appointed, and shall assign to each of the said
assistants a certain division of territory, which di-
vision shall not consist, in any case, of more than
one county, but may include one or more towns,
townships, wards, hundreds, precincts, or parishes,
and shall be plainly and distinctly bounded. The
said enumeration shall be made by an actual in-
quiry by such marshals or assistants, at every dwell-
ing house, or by personal inquiry of the head of
every family. The marshals and their assistants
shall, respectively, before entering on the perfor-
mance of their duty under this act, take and sub-
scribe an oath or affirmation before some other
judge or justice of the peace resident within their
respective districts or territories, for the faithful
performance of their duties. The oath or affirma-
tion of the marshal shall be as follows: "I, A. B.,
marshal of the district (or territory) of —, do
solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and
faithfully cause to be made a full and perfect enu-
meration and description of all persons resident
within my district, (or territory,) and return the
same to the Secretary of State, agreeably to the
directions of an act of Congress entitled 'An act to
provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration
of the inhabitants of the United States,' according
to the best of my ability." The oath or affirma-
tion of an assistant shall be as follows: "I, A. B.,
appointed an assistant to the marshal of the dis-
trict (or territory) of —, do solemnly swear
(or affirm) that I will make a just, faithful, and
perfect enumeration and description of all persons
resident within the division assigned to me for
that purpose by the marshal of the district (or ter-
ritory) of —, and make due return thereof to the
said marshal, agreeably to the directions of an

act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for tak-
ing the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabi-
tants of the United States,' according to the best
of my ability, and that I will take the said enu-
meration and description by actual inquiry at every
dwelling house within said division, or personal
inquiry of the head of every family, and not oth-
erwise." The enumeration shall commence on the
first day in June, in the year one thousand
eight hundred and forty, and shall be completed
and closed within ten calendar months thereafter.
The several assistants shall, within nine months,
and on or before the first day of October, one
thousand eight hundred and forty, deliver to the
marshals by whom they shall be appointed, respec-
tively, two copies of the accurate returns of all
persons, except Indians not taxed, to be enumera-
ted as aforesaid, within their respective divisions,
which returns shall be made in a schedule, and
which shall distinguish, in each county, city, town,
township, ward, precinct, hundred, district, or pa-
rish, according to the civil divisions of the States or
Territories respectively, the several families, by
the name of the head thereof.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That every
assistant failing or neglecting to make a proper re-
turn, or making a false return of the enumeration
to the marshal, within the time limited by this act,
shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, recov-
erable in the manner pointed out in the next sec-
tion hereof.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That the mar-
shal shall file one copy of each of the several re-
turns aforesaid, and, also an attested copy of the
aggregate amount hereinafter directed, to be trans-
mitted by them, respectively, to the Secretary of
State, with the clerks of their respective districts,
or superior courts as the case may be, who are
hereby directed to receive and carefully to preserve
the same; and the marshals, respectively, shall, on
or before the first day of December, in the year
one thousand eight hundred and forty, transmit to
the Secretary of State one copy of the several re-
turns received from each assistant, and also the ag-
gregate amount of each description of persons with-
in their respective districts or territories, and every
marshal failing to file the returns of his assistants,
or the return of any of them, with the clerks of the
respective courts, as aforesaid, or failing to return
one copy of the several returns received from each
assistant, and, also, the aggregate amount of each
description of persons in their respective districts or
territories, as required by this act, and as the same
shall appear from said returns, to the Secretary of
State, within the time limited by this act, shall
for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand
dollars; which forfeiture shall be recoverable in the
courts of the districts or territories where the said
offences shall be committed, or within the circuit
courts held within the same, by action of debt, in-
formation, or indictment; the one-half thereof to
the use of the United States, and the other half to
the informer; but where the prosecution shall be
first instituted on behalf of the United States, the
whole shall accrue to their use; and for the more
effectual discovery of such offences, the judges of
the several district courts in the several districts,
and of the supreme courts in the territories of the
United States, as aforesaid, at their next session to
be held after the expiration of the time allowed for
making the returns of the enumeration hereby di-
rected to the Secretary of State, shall give this act
in charge to the grand juries in their respective
courts, and shall cause the returns of the several
assistants, and the said attested copy of the aggre-
gate amount, to be laid before them for their in-
spection. And the respective clerks of the said
courts shall, within thirty days after the said origi-
nal returns shall have been laid before the grand
juries aforesaid, transmit and deliver all such origi-
nal returns, so filed, to the Department of State.

Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That every as-
sistant shall receive at the rate of two dollars for
every hundred persons by him returned, where
such persons reside in the country; and where such
persons reside in a city or town containing more
than three thousand persons, such assistant shall
receive at the same rate for three thousand, and at
the rate of two dollars for every three hundred
persons over three thousand, residing in such
city or town; but where, from the dispersed situa-
tion of the inhabitants in some divisions, two dol-
lars will not be sufficient for one hundred persons,
the marshals, with the approbation of the judges
of the respective districts or territories, may make
such further allowance to the assistants in such
divisions as shall be deemed an adequate compen-
sation: *Provided*, The same does not exceed two
dollars and fifty cents for every fifty persons by
them returned: *Provided*, further, That before
any assistant, as aforesaid, shall, in any case, be
entitled to receive said compensation, he shall take
and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, be-
fore some judge or justices of the peace, authorized
to administer the same, to wit: "I, A. B., do so-
lemnly swear (or affirm) that the number of persons
set forth in the return made by me, agreeably to
the provision of the act entitled 'An act to provide
for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the
inhabitants of the United States,' have been ascer-
tained by an actual inquiry at every dwelling
house, or a personal inquiry of the head of every
family, in exact conformity with the provisions of
said act; and that I have, in every respect, fulfilled
the duties required of me by said act, to the best of
my abilities; and that the return aforesaid is cor-
rect and true, according to the best of my knowl-
edge and belief."

The compensation of the several marshals shall
be as follows:
The marshal of the district of Maine, four hun-
dred dollars;
The marshal of the district of New Hampshire,
four hundred dollars;
The marshal of the district of Massachusetts,
four hundred and fifty dollars;
The marshal of the district of Rhode Island,
two hundred and fifty dollars;
The marshal of the district of Vermont, four
hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Connecticut, three
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the southern district of New
York, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the northern district of New
York, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of New Jersey, three
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the eastern district of Pennsyl-
vania, four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the western district of Pennsyl-
vania, four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Delaware, two
hundred and twenty-five dollars;

The marshal of the district of Maryland, four
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the eastern district of Virginia,
four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the western district of Virginia,
four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Kentucky, four
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of North Carolina,
four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of South Carolina,
four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Georgia, four hun-
dred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of East Tennessee,
two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of West Tennessee,
two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the middle district of Tennessee,
two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Ohio, five hun-
dred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Indiana, four hun-
dred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Illinois, three
hundred dollars;

The marshal of the northern district of Missis-
sippi, two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the southern district of Missis-
sippi, two hundred dollars;

The marshals of the districts of Louisiana, two
hundred dollars each;

The marshal of the northern district of Alabama,
two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the southern district of Alabama,
two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the District of Columbia, one
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Michigan, two
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Arkansas, two
hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshals of the Territory of Florida, respec-
tively, fifty dollars;

The marshals of the Territory of Wisconsin,
two hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshals of the Territory of Iowa, two
hundred and fifty dollars;

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That every
person whose usual place of abode shall be in any
family on the said first day of June, one thousand
eight hundred and forty, shall be returned as of
such family and the name of every person who
shall be an inhabitant of any district or Territory,
without a settled place of residence, shall be in-
serted in the column of the schedule which is allot-
ted for the heads of families in the division where
he or she shall be on the said first day of January,
and every person occasionally absent at the time of
enumeration, as belonging to the place in which
he or she annually resides in the United States.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That each and
every free person more than sixteen years of age,
whether heads of families or not, belonging to any
family within any division, district or Territory,
made or established within the United States, shall
be, and hereby is, obliged to render to the assistant
of the division, if required, a true account, to the
best of his or her knowledge, of every person be-
longing to such family, respectively, according to
the several descriptions aforesaid, on pain of for-
feiting twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered
in any action of debt, by such assistant; the one-
half to his own use, and the other half to the use
of the United States.

Sec 7. And be it further enacted, That each and
every assistant, previous to making his return to
the marshal, shall cause a correct copy, signed by
himself, of the schedule containing the number of
inhabitants within his division, to be set up at two
of the most public places within the same, there to
remain for the inspection of all concerned; for
each of which copies the said assistant shall be en-
titled to receive five dollars: *Provided*, Proof of the
schedule having been set up shall be transmitted to
the marshal, with the return of the number of per-
sons; and in case any assistant shall fail to make
such proof to the marshal, with the return of the
number of persons, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit
the compensation allowed him by this act.

Sec 8. And be it further enacted, That the Sec-
retary of State shall be, and hereby is, authorized
and required to transmit to the marshals of the sev-
eral districts and Territories, regulations and in-
structions, pursuant to this act, for carrying the
same into effect; and, also, the forms contained
therein of the schedule to be returned, and such
other forms as may be necessary in carrying this
act into execution, and proper interrogatories to be
administered by the several persons to be employ-
ed in taking the enumeration.

Sec 9. And be it further enacted, That, in those
States composing two districts, where a part of a
county may be in each district, such county shall
be considered as belonging to that district in which
the court house of said county may be situated.

Sec 10. And be it further enacted, That, in all
cases where the superficial content of any county
or parish shall exceed twenty miles square, and the
number of inhabitants in said parish or county
shall not exceed three thousand, the marshal or as-
sistants shall be allowed, with the approbation of
the judges of the respective districts or territories,
such further compensation as shall be deemed rea-
sonable: *Provided*, The same does not exceed four
dollars for every hundred persons by them returned;

and when any such county or parish shall exceed
forty miles square, and the number of inhabitants
in the same shall not exceed three thousand, a like
allowance shall be made, not to exceed six dollars
for every fifty persons so returned.

Sec 11. And be it further enacted, That when
the aforesaid enumeration shall be completed and
returned to the office of the Secretary of State by
the marshals of the States and Territories, he shall
direct the printers to Congress to print, for the use
of Congress, ten thousand copies of the aggregate
returns received from the marshals: *And provided*,
That if any marshal, in any district within the Uni-
ted States or Territories, shall, directly or indirect-
ly, ask, demand, or receive, or contract to receive,
of any assistants to be appointed by him under this
act, any fee, reward, or compensation, for the ap-
pointment of such assistant to discharge the duties
required of such assistants under this act, or shall
retain from such assistant any portion of the com-
pensation allowed to the assistant by this act, the
said marshal shall be deemed guilty of a misde-
meanor in office, and shall forfeit and pay the
amount of five hundred dollars for each offence, to
be recovered by suit or indictment in any circuit or
district court of the United States or the Territo-
ries thereof, one-half to the use of the Government,
and the other half to the informer; and all contracts
which may be made in violation of this law shall
be void, and all sums of money or property paid
may be recovered back by the party paying the
same, in any court having jurisdiction of the same.

Sec 12. And be it further enacted, That there
shall be allowed and paid to the marshals of the
several States, Territories, and the District of Co-
lumbia, the amount of postage by them respective-
ly paid on letters relating to their duties under this
act.

Sec 13. And be it further enacted, That the
aforesaid marshals and their assistants shall also
take a census of all persons receiving pensions
from the United States for revolutionary or military
services, stating their names and ages; and also
shall collect and return in statistical tables under
proper heads according to such forms as shall be
furnished, all such information in relation to mines,
agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools,
as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry,
education and resources of the country, as shall be
directed by the President of the United States.
And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State,
under the direction of the President, to prepare
such forms, regulations, and instructions, as shall
be necessary and proper to comply with the pro-
visions of this act.

Sec 14. And be it further enacted, That the sum
of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated,
out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act
into effect.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RH. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

M. VAN BUREN.



LEXINGTON

FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE
ESTABLISHMENT.

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I
have received for the last seven years that I have
been in business, I would inform my friends and the
public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Lime-
stone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an im-
mense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared
for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to in-
crease my business to double what it has been, I have
reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in
this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with
any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if
I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens
of my work, I would refer the public to some of the
most fashionable houses in the city, and to my extensive
Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that
I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of
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All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the
same reduced price.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any
hour or place.

JAS. MARCH.

April 4, 1839 14-4f.

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men in our country, proving beyond a doubt that the
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CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled
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he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his cus-
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WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of
Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market
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Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Win-
ter Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats
December 27, 1838 52-106btoth

From the Vincent Chronicle of Feb. 12, 1839.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

Anxious of judging from personal observation
of the extent of damages committed at Martinique
and St. Lucia, a party of friends embarked from
Kingstown on the 28th ult., and after an agreea-
ble but protracted voyage, bore up for Port Royal
at 10 o'clock at night on Wednesday, the 30th.

No living being opposed our progress; no one
greeted our approach. A solitary sentinel on the
Savanne merely challenged, as we made our way
through tottering streets and encumbered thor-
oughfares, as silent as the grave. Any language of
mine is incapable of doing justice to such a scene
of absolute desolation; of prostrate porticos, dilap-
idated mansions, and piles of stone and mor-
tar, eloquent in ruin.

On the following morning and forenoon we re-
peated our visit, and yet more in detail went over
the spots so remarkably striking the previous
night; but first impressions retained their force.

All the public buildings are either totally destruy-
ed, or so rent or thrown down as to be useless. Of
1,700 houses which composed the city, only 18
are saved; and singular to say, these are wooden
edifices. Whole lines of streets in the meaner
suburbs were entombed with the inmates by the
falling in of the loftier stone dwellings in their
vicinity. But of all the remarkable spectacles in
this accumulation of horrors none can vie with
that presented by the arched fragments of the
convent—the tattered shreds of the old, and the
site of what was the new hospital.

This splendid building, but recently completed,
which cost \$100,000, is entirely razed to the earth.
Not a stone remains upon another, and the soil of
the open space or yard in front is white from the
dust into which it crumbled with its imprisoned
patients, 46 in number, of whom 34 were military.
An idea may be formed of the impetus of the
earthquake in this quarter, when I mention that
between ten and twelve feet in front of the base
lie the iron railings which ran along it. Adjoining
these masses of shattered planks and strewn
fragments in the cementry or burying ground.
Hither all the killed, after being gathered together
from different parts, and deposited in dead carts
on la Place d'Armes, and that of des Quatre
Goirs, were huddled into two enormous ditches,
dug for the occasion, which were instantly filled up
with quicklime. Some without arms or legs, others
wanting an eye or a nose, women, whose breasts
had been torn off, were plunged in without dis-
tinction of age, rank or sex; and (says a French
writer) as these hasty sepulchres could not contain
the mass of bodies which clogged them, the
assistants were compelled to squeeze, crowd, and
stamp them, as one packs herrings into a barrel!
Well might he doubt the evidence of his senses!

We found it difficult to ascertain the exact mor-
tality. It would appear that about 900 sufferers
were dug out of the ruins, and in 500 of these life
was extinct. The others were carried to the ar-
tillery barracks, fitted up as a temporary hospital,
and nothing can be better than the arrangements
there perfected. Amputation was resorted to in
numerous instances, but none survived the opera-
tion. Government tries to conceal the extent of
the calamity in order to reinspire confidence in the
colonists; but it admits a loss of 260 dead, and
about an equal number wounded. Having been
courteously received by his excellency the Govern-
or, Adm'l de Moles, and conversed with his aide-
camp and various respectable individuals, I
shall now detail such further incidents as may prob-
ably gratify the curiosity of our fellow citizens.

All are agreed this awful visitation of Providence
was tempered with mercy. If, instead of
happening at 6 o'clock in the morning, it had
taken place a few hours sooner, not a soul could have
escaped, as the town was buried in sleep; but oc-
curring when the laboring population had for the
most part repaired to their wonted occupations,
they, whose houses first fell, owing to the super-
incumbent weight of larger mansions, avoided
the fate which engulfed their residences. The
greatest fatality occurred in the streets, which
being narrow, and built with great strength, were
checked up by the falling of missiles, &c. Cases
of individual calamity were related to us, pitiable in
the extreme. One gentleman said that having
gone early to the public promenade, he beheld the
earth yawn before him, and shut again, while the
trees at his sides nodded like the waving of sol-
diers' plumes.

He bethought him of wife and family, and ran
eagerly back into the town, but his progress was
impeded by a thick cloud of lime and ashes, which
nearly blinded him; he reached his domestic hearth
at last and found all alive; but an intimate friend
had been wounded by fragments which broke both
legs and thighs; and he lingered in inexpressible
agony for two days, during which he incessantly
called on him to terminate his sufferings. Enter-
ing into a public bath to refresh ourselves, the
poor owner burst into tears, telling us that she
could not attend to us, as now she could only
mourn for a son-in-law, and grand-children untimely
snatched from her arms. A custom house offi-
cer explained how he had been twice overturned
in the streets, and bruised in several places, but
when he at length arose, the screams, groans, and
cries for mercy, begged description, and absolute-
ly harrowed his feelings. "I thought," were his
words "that the day of judgment had arrived."
The first to experience the shock, it is believed,
were the seamen of the fleet (recently from Mexi-
co) lying in the roadstead.

The vessels bounded as if they had struck on a
reef, while a frightful detonation reached their ears
and then a simultaneous shriek from the shore.
Within the city the earthquake is represented as
composed of 3 shocks, and its duration to have
extended to a period of from 40 to 60 seconds.
The first two shocks were accompanied by a rum-
bling noise; then came a vibrating motion and
opening of the earth; next an instantaneous thrill,
and the work of destruction was complete! The

direction of the shock seems to have been transverse. A rush was made for the streets, where almost every person was seized with stupor, struck by the falling embers, blinded by the dust or choked by the suffocating effluvia; and it is not the delusion of fancy to say that we ourselves were sensible of a still offensive smell among the ruins. Various phenomena were remarked as preceding and following the earthquake—sparks of fire thrown up through the crevices in the earth, the growl of thunder under foot and the like.

Twenty million francs or more will be required to build Port Royal, if rebuilt it ever can be; as at present it can only be termed a pile of rent and pendant masonry, propped up by beams of wood, dangerous to the passers by. Its population, previous to the fatal 11th of January, was computed at 12,000 souls. The bulk of the survivors have fled into the adjoining country, which has also endured its trials. Those who remain are either the functionaries in public employment, or poor people, who still cling to the wreck of their little means. There cannot be a doubt that the city or port owed its destruction to the alluvial nature of the soil on which it was erected, since the fort situated on an eminence, escaped with a slight fissure in one of the barracks. Till more permanent provisions can be made for the citizens, they are encamped under tents, upon the Savanne, one of those agreeable public lounges which the French establish in their colonies, as well as in the towns of the mother country, and which must tend so materially to the amusement and health of the people.

On the same spot Divine service is now performed under a canvass covering, but it appeared to be attended by a few male devotees. Every tongue is loud in praise of the Governor and the heads of departments, for their incessant zeal, courage, and humanity; and they have been nobly seconded by the military and seamen of the fleet, upwards of 1000 of whom landed to dig out the sufferers. But for them, still greater fatality must have ensued, for the native laborers and slaves were either overcome with terror, or refused to give their services; nay, it is even added that a conspiracy existed among the latter to fire the town on the nights of the 10th and 11th; and that one incendiary was taken with combustible materials for the purpose. He is supposed to have been crushed under the walls of the prison.

Every high wind or brisk shower of rain threatens to complete the annihilation of Port Royal. In bearing up on Thursday evening for St. Pierre, under a heavy breeze, which at one time almost betokened a hurricane, we naturally felt for the unfortunates who were again threatened with a repetition of their calamities; but up to our departure on Saturday, no intelligence reached us from this quarter. The inhabitants do speak of even fifteen shocks of earthquake to alarm them since the first, but doubtless apprehension goes far to awaken their fears. St. Pierre has likewise suffered, but not to an extent comparable to the capital. From all accounts, there is reason to believe that the earthquake was fully as severely felt in our own island as in any of the neighboring ones; and if I may be permitted to appeal to natural causes a principal one is to be found in the *Souffriere*, which must have acted as a safety-valve for the escape of the imprisoned inflammable matter, the more especially as a strong sulphuric odor was discernible throughout the Charib country some days previous to the catastrophe. Rents in the houses, the total demolition of others, and keystones dislodged, attest, nevertheless, the violence of the shock at St. Pierre, which is built of equal solidity with Port Royal.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned expects to take a collecting tour, through Indiana and Illinois, and will start between the first and 10th of May ensuing. He will visit all the intermediate towns between Lexington and Indianapolis, and between the latter place and Terra Haute, thence to Vandalia, to Springfield, to Jacksonville, and generally through the State of Illinois. If the Editor of the *Citizen*, at Paris; of the *Eagle*, at Mayville, and of the *Commonwealth*, at Frankfort, if they have collections to be made on the above named routes, can insert this advertisement and address the subscriber, who will cheerfully undertake this or any other business entrusted to him.

W. C. BELL.

Lexington, April 11, 1839. 15-3t

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held in the City of Lexington on the 30th of May next, at the Office of said Company, for the purpose of electing Five Directors for the ensuing twelve months, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter and amendments thereto. LEVI TYLER, President of the Lex. & O. R. R. Co.

FOR SALE.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS NEAR LEXINGTON.

GENTL. COMBS has determined to divide his place, *(Berryland)* near this city, on the Winchester Turnpike, into four parts, to accommodate gentlemen desiring to purchase, and the same will be sold, on the premises,

On Saturday, the 18th day of May next, At 3 o'clock, p.m. to the highest bidder, without reserve. One half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January next, and the other half on the 1st of January, 1841. Possession to be delivered as soon as the growing crop is taken off.

A Map may be seen at my Auction Store, or Mr. Graves, residing at the mansion house, who will show the lines of the several subdivisions to persons desiring to purchase.

No. 1 contains 45 Acres, including a Brick Mansion, with 6 rooms, in good repair; new Kitchen and Servants' rooms; Barn, Stables, very large Ice House, and other necessary out buildings and a Fish Pond. No. 2 contains 37 Acres, and is now partly in cultivation, the balance a rich and productive meadow, and is among the most beautiful building sites near Lexington—commanding a view of Transylvania University and the Northern part of the city, as well as of the valley of Cane Run.

No. 3 contains 27½ Acres, one-fourth of which is a beautiful Sugar-tree Grove, high and commanding in its position, and just such a place as a *Poet* or a *Painter* would delight to fix his dwelling. No. 4 contains 36½ Acres, and is a woodland pasture, with one or two beautiful elevations for building. The whole within the first Turnpike Gate.

G. CHRISTY, Auct'r.

Lexington, April 17, 1839. 16-4ds

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE subscribers to G. W. PRATT'S Singing School are informed that the first term will commence this evening (Thursday), at 7 o'clock, in the Session Room of the McChord Church. Persons wishing to subscribe have an opportunity, by calling at either of the Book Stores, or at Mr. Pratt's Room, No. 48, East Main Street. The first two Lectures will be free, and all interested are respectfully invited to attend.

April 11, 1839. 15 G. W. PRATT.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Let it not be forgotten that there will be a meeting of the Democrats of Fayette County, held at Capt. Forbes' in Lexington, at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, on business of importance.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Upon the subject of who is to be the next Vice President, we have perused sundry articles, some of which emanated from sound democratic Journals. We have hitherto remained profoundly silent on this matter, really doubting from the publications whether the present worthy incumbent would consent to serve another term, if elected. We have, within a few days, however, had an unreserved conversation with Col. Johnson, and we are certain we have not mistaken him.

Col. Johnson, were the subject of interest to none except himself, would retire to private life, and leave the office he now holds, to some individual more desirous of filling it; but he feels himself as belonging to the republican party, and that he has no right to decline a re-election, should that party require his services. At the same time, he is entirely willing to yield all pretensions, whenever another shall be selected, who will probably be more acceptable to the party, and he will do so most cheerfully.

This much we say advisedly. It then becomes the duty of the party to which the veteran Colonel has been uniformly attached, to cast about them, and say who shall fill the seat so deservedly occupied by him.

Col. Benton, of Missouri, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, have both formally declined the nomination. Col. Polk, of Tennessee, is now in the field, a candidate for the gubernatorial office of that state. The only other two democratic individuals we have heard named, are Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, and Mr. King, of Alabama.

For either of those gentlemen, we would record our vote with great pleasure, if Col. Johnson was determined to decline a re-election. But the Colonel, as we take it, is too good a democrat to leave the administration when his services are required; and, under this conviction, we this day raise to our mast-head, the Flag of

MARTIN VAN BUREN, for President,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, for Vice President.

We repeat, that for either of the justly eminent gentlemen mentioned, we could cast our vote with perfect satisfaction,—so we could have done, on a former occasion, for Mr. Rives, had he received the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. He did not receive that nomination, and the canker of disappointment immediately seized his vitals, where it has been rankling ever since. Such, we confidently say, will not be the feelings of Col. Johnson. His whole soul is devoted to his country; and however he may be disposed of by the republican party, he will continue steadfast and warm for her best interests.

This example of the downfall of Mr. Rives and other aspirants—former friends—admonishes us of the danger of selecting a candidate by convention. Will it not be unwise and unsafe, to attempt to reconcile the various gentlemen named as candidates and their friends, at a time the country is tranquil, reposing the fullest confidence in the gentleman who now fills that office?

The time is approaching, when the course intended, should be distinctly understood; and we know of no plan more easy and correct, to ascertain the sentiments of the party, than for all the Republican papers to speak the sentiments of the neighborhood in which they are located. We invite this course, and promise to strike our Flag for Col. Johnson, and replace it with any other name which may be more acceptable to the democracy of the country.

We shall probably touch this subject again.

Whiggery routed in New York. At the late election for Mayor, the Whig incumbent, Clark, was beaten by the democratic Varian by a majority of one thousand and fifty-nine votes! and in each branch of the Council the democrats have twelve members and Whigs five! Last year Clark beat Varian 519 votes.

The Democratic Convention held at the Lower Blue Lick, nominated as a candidate for Congress in the district lately represented by the Hon. Mr. Chambers, Col. JACOB A. SLACK.

The candidates in that district are now.

ADAM BEATTY, } Whig.
GARRETT DAVIS, }
JACOB A. SLACK, Republican.

We have not been much surprised at the arrogance of the Louisville Public Advertiser, and the Louisville Journal in their remarks relative to the Turnpike road from Lexington to Covington. The obstructions in the Ohio river opposite Louisville, with other circumstances, will ever give to that spot, an advantage over all others within the limits of Kentucky.

Knowing the advantage possessed by Louisville we were not surprised at the bloated gasconading front of her public press; but we must be permitted to say that we were truly astonished to perceive the same bold front assumed by the hitherto modest Maysville Monitor,—which has come out in a most hostile array against Lexington, for endeavoring to form new channels for the export and import of articles essential to her existence.

That Louisville will prosper, under every circumstance, cannot be doubted by the thinking part of the community; and why her press should indicate a suspicion to the contrary, by its wanton attack upon a city in no way her rival, is mysterious to us.

Maysville stands in a different attitude, and we would suggest to the editor of the Monitor to call upon the Commission Merchants in that city, and ascertain what would be her pecuniary loss, were the trade of Lexington to be diverted to another channel. She has not the cataract like Louisville, which compels the stoppage of every boat at her wharves, and should, therefore, at least be decorous to her best customer.

We most sincerely wish the prosperity of both Louisville and Maysville. The first cannot be restrained, the latter may be materially marred by her own imprudence. But that Lexington should abandon her own interest for the purpose of fostering either or both those cities, is too absurd for any man of common sense to believe.

Two of the gentlemen composing the Committee who visited Covington for the purpose of encouraging the completion of the turnpike road from Lexington to that city, have fallen under the ban of the editor of the Monitor; and least he might be unable to concoct epithets sufficiently offensive towards them, he has copied near a column from the Louisville Journal of a similar character. Time was, when the Journal was not gospel to the Monitor, yet we greatly suspect it, or some other equally venacious source has furnished the Monitor with the facts which have elicited the venomous article to which we allude.

The editor of this paper had the honor of presiding at the meeting which appointed the committee, and also at the meeting to which that committee made their report at their return. And if they are obnoxious to the charges in the Monitor, they deceived those who sent them by a false report.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE BANKS.

In the monetary world, the indications at present are unfavorable to the continuation of specie payments by the Banks of the United States.

The late New York papers speak of great tightness in the money market, decline of stocks, and heavy demands on their Banks for specie, for Southern use. The Philadelphia and Boston papers make the same complaint. In Cincinnati, the people are daily making heavy complaints of their Banks, for not receiving any paper in payment of debts, but such as can be immediately converted into specie. The people of Indiana are complaining for a similar cause. Illinois is shivering in the wind.—Its paper is refused to be received on deposit in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. In a word, the Banks seem to have no confidence in each other, and the result will inevitably be, another suspension.

Already suspensions have taken place in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Michigan, and it is believed all the Southern Banks will very soon suspend again.

Can the Kentucky Banks, if all their neighbors suspend, continue to redeem their promises to pay, in specie? This is an important question, meriting grave consideration. In the first place, the refusal of the Mother Banks of Kentucky, to redeem the notes of her branches in specie, and the refusal of the branches to redeem the notes of the mother Bank and of each other, is extremely ominous. It shows there is something wanting, for such a state of things never existed until since the resumption. Again: Why is it, when specie is demanded, our Banks exhibit so much sensitiveness in paying it out? It comes reluctantly, and they are apt to use language not exactly compatible with genuine politeness, to the individual demanding his rights. Nine chances to one in favor of his being either grossly insulted, or having his feelings deeply wounded. We ask again, why is this, if the Banks of Kentucky are able to redeem their paper in specie? The truth is, they are not able, and their object is to deter individuals from making a run on them. But should any one be deterred from demanding what he is justly entitled to? Who in this community, that have witnessed the partiality, and swindling operations of the Kentucky Banks for the last year, can feel any sympathy, or be disposed to aid in sustaining, much less be frightened from getting his own from them?

Look for one moment at the game played upon the manufacturer, drover, and others, last year, by our Banks. All know, who had any thing to do with them, that it was extremely difficult to have a note discounted, when at the same time, if a bill on New Orleans was offered, they would "grind it" with all manner of cheerfulness. And why? Because if they discounted the note, only six per cent. would be made, whereas in the other case, they not only make six per cent., but five per cent. in addition for exchange. Now look at this exchange operation. It is time that it should be understood.

The Kentucky Banks had every reason to believe the New Orleans Banks would resume specie payments on the first of January last. Their conduct exhibits their knowledge on this subject.—Well knowing this, they desired to concentrate as much money as possible at that point, in order to procure Eastern Exchange. This was well enough and proper. But with this knowledge, should they have charged five per cent. exchange, when at other times, one per cent was regarded as too much, or as an ample compensation? We again repeat, we will explain this five per cent. operation, and then the people can pronounce judgment on their conduct.

A bill having four months to run, payable in N. Orleans, is offered to the Bank. She took off two per cent. for interest, and five per cent. for exchange. Here is seven per cent. for four months. She got exchange on Philadelphia at one per cent. discount. Here is eight per cent. She sells this exchange at 1½ per cent. premium. Here is 9½ per cent. for four months, or 23½ per cent. per annum.

Thus these institutions took advantage of the necessities of the community last year, to wrench from them their hard earnings, to fill the pockets of foreign stockholders. Do they deserve any favour at our hands? But again. What else did our Banks do? It is said upon good authority, that the Northern Bank, last fall, loaned to one individual, living in the city of Lexington, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at one time, knowing his object to be speculations in Texas funds! whilst at the same time, men in business here, could not have had a note discounted with as good security, scarcely on any terms! What! sustain an institution that would make calls, and heavy ones, on solvent creditors—refuse good

paper of honest business men, to enable them to lend a favourite TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be used out of the United States, in Texas speculations! Are the people to be deterred from forcing such an institution as this into a prompt payment, in specie, of her notes? We very much mistake the character of her people, if Kentucky does not teach the Banks a lesson that they will not soon forget.

But lest the Branch at Lexington, of the Bank of Kentucky, think herself neglected, we will give her a passing notice. What was she about, at the time the Northern Bank was making this magnificent loan of twenty-five thousand dollars for Texas speculations? Why she lends to a gentleman of another State, living in New Orleans, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, to speculate in Texas Lands. She did not go the caper so prettily as the Northern Bank, so far as amount was concerned, but she beat her all hollow in her extended feeling of doing favours to foreigners. The Northern Bank selects one of our own citizens. The Branch, in her enlarged gaze over creation, overlooks Kentuckians, and finds a Louisianian upon whom to shower her liberality. Yes, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, asked for a note to be discounted for only \$400, as well secured as the one of ten thousand. His note was rejected. You live in Lexington Sir, little Lexington, and the money you get will be spent among Lexingtonians, and not in Texas,—we can't notice this small matter,—take your note Sir,—New Orleans is the place for us,—yes, we will lend a gentleman there, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, to speculate in Texas Lands! I ask in seriousness, can this conduct meet the approbation of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. It cannot!

This communication is already too long—it shall be concluded in your next paper.

FAYETTE.

*We have conversed with a Director of the Northern Bank, in relation to the charges made by "Fayette" against the Banks in Lexington. Among the many explanations given by him, we were distinctly authorized to say, that neither the President or either of the Directors, had any knowledge of the purpose to which the twenty-five thousand dollars, loaned by that institution to one individual, was to be applied; consequently our correspondent is in error, in saying the loan was granted, knowing it was intended for speculations in Texas funds.

ERROR.

From the New York Evening Post.

LATE FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steam packet Great Western, Captain Hosken, which has been looked for with so much anxiety, has arrived. She left Bristol on the 23d of March, with 109 passengers, arrived off Sandy Hook last evening, and this morning about half past 7 o'clock, passed up the East River, and came to her usual landing place at the foot of Pike street. The cause of her long passage appears to have been the strong gales and violent squalls, accompanied with heavy seas, which she had to encounter during three weeks, the wind blowing perpetually from the West until the two last days of the voyage. We publish a summary of the particulars of the voyage abstracted from the log-book.

The Liverpool steamer had not arrived in England before the departure of the Great Western. New York papers, however, to the 2d of March, containing the President's message in relation to the boundary question, and a sketch of some portion of the debates which ensued in both Houses of Congress, were received by the packet ship England on Tuesday the 19th of March.

The tenor of the President's message is spoken of in the ministerial papers as "firm but conciliatory." The Tory papers, however, treat it in a somewhat different manner, and attack it for not disavowing the claim of Maine to exclusive jurisdiction of the disputed territory. The proposal of Mr. Webster to take possession of the territory on the 4th of July, does not appear to have produced much excitement. It is remarkable that the whole affair had produced no variation in the funds.

The subject of the President's message, and the proceedings of Congress had not, however, been brought before Parliament before the departure of the Great Western.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 15th of March Sir S. Canning desired to know of Lord Palmerston whether the ministry had been informed of the course which the American Government proposed to take in consequence of the collision which was reported to have taken place on the boundary between Maine and the province of New Brunswick.

He also wished to be informed whether there was any reasonable probability of the negotiations which had not been carried on for eight years for the settlement of the boundary question of disputed territory being brought to a satisfactory termination?

Lord Palmerston stated in reply "that it was not yet in his power to state what course the American Government intended to pursue. He would be, however, fully justified in stating that the most friendly disposition towards this country prevailed in that quarter."

Sir S. Canning—"What is the date of the communication to which the noble lord refers?"

Lord Palmerston replied, "that he did not remember the exact date, but the communication had reached him by a rapid conveyance (the Great Western.) He could not say whether the result of the negotiations referred to by the hon. gentleman would be satisfactory or not; but this he could say, that both governments were animated by a most serious desire to obtain such a result."

LONDON, March 19.—By the packet ship England, Captain Waite, arrived at Liverpool, we have received New York papers to the 2d inst., bringing the President's Message to Congress on the boundary question. The tone of the message is remarkably conciliatory, and altogether well calculated to allay the war ferment on the frontier, Mr. Van Buren frankly admits that both parties have been in the wrong and by pointing out the imminent danger to the peace of England and America of allowing this question to remain undecided, as exemplified in these incidents, he urges the necessity of an immediate friendly adjustment.

LONDON SUN.

The following are extracts from the London papers of the 21st of March:

The morning Herald remarks in the course of a leading article on the subject of the American boundary question:—"A war between Great Britain and the United States would appear to be inevitable. Nothing, at all events, can prevent war excepting the most ample preparation on the part

of this country to guard the national honor from violation and to maintain at all hazards the dominion of England over her North American colonies."

The Morning Post, in allusion to the American Boundary question, says—"We own that if we go to war with the United States our loss must be much greater than that of an ordinary war, but not so great that it should frighten us from asserting our national rights. We are not insensible, nor unmindful, nor careless of the loss of our trade, but better lose any thing than our national honor."

A correspondent of the Bristol Mirror, whose letter is dated London, March 21, says—"In London the news from the United States has not produced the variation of a solitary fraction in the funds. People here seem to treat the idea of a war with America as an absurdity."

The ministry sustained a defeat in the House of Lords on the 21st of March, which is thus spoken of in the Standard, a Tory paper.

"In the House of Lords the Earl of Roden moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of Ireland as regards crime since the year 1835. This motion, which was characterised by Lord Melbourne (we quote the Morning Chronicle's report) as "an imputation, a condemnation, a pure censure, and nothing else, upon the Government," was, after a debate continued to four o'clock in the morning, carried by a majority of 63 to 58—we need scarcely, after quoting the foregoing confession of Lord Melbourne, say, carried in defiance of the most anxious preparations and the fiercest opposition of the ministerial party. The majority is small, but it is decisive—more decisive, in consequence of the part taken in the debate by the Duke of Wellington, whose opinion has a just influence upon his brother peers, that we are convinced would have caused that majority to be multiplied 20 or 30 fold, had his Grace's sentiments upon the subject been as well known a week ago as they are now."

The Standard of the same day mentions a rumor which to believe it seems to attach some credit that the minister were about to resign.

The rumor does not seem, however, to be quite exact. In the House of Commons on the next day, March 22, Lord John Russell referring to the vote of the previous day in the House of Lords, said that in accordance with the often expressed declaration of Lord Melbourne, that he would hold office as long as he possessed the confidence of the House of Commons, he should ask the House whether they adhered to the principles on which the government of Ireland had of late been conducted. If the House should be of opinion as the House of Lords seemed to be, that a different line of policy should be introduced, then, said Sir John Russell, the ministry were prepared to relinquish into other hands the government of the country.

The Mayor and Common Council of the city of London have addressed the Queen on the plan now before parliament subjecting the city to the metropolitan police, protesting against the measure as a violation of the franchises of the city and the whole people, and as introducing a most dangerous principle of centralization. They stated the city itself had organized a different police, and that this encroachment upon its chartered privileges had not the plea of necessity. The Queen merely replied that she had submitted to parliament measures, the object of which was the peace and security of the capital, and that she had no doubt of the regard of parliament for the rights and privileges of all her subjects.

The long debate in the House of Commons, on the subject of the Corn Law, was brought to a close on Tuesday, the 19th of March. Mr. Fildes' motion to hear evidence at the bar of the House of Commons in support of the petitions for the repeal of the Corn Laws was negatived, 173 members voting in the affirmative and 303 in the negative.

The ministry were not agreed in the support of the motion.

The Anti-Corn Law Delegates still continue in session. They have declared that they no longer expect justice from the legislature, and that they will appeal to the people. Lectures are to be sent into all the rural districts, and a grand scheme of agitation is to be carried into effect, for the purpose of prostrating the monopoly of the Corn Laws.

EXECUTIONS IN CANADA.—In the House of Commons, March 21, Mr. O'Connell, seeing the right honorable gentleman, the under secretary for the Colonial Department, in his place, would repeat the question he had asked the other evening, whether the capital executions in Canada were about to cease.

Mr. Labouchere said he was happy to inform the House that communications had been received from Sir John Colborne, and Sir Geo. Arthur, in which those gallant officers stated that they did not imagine any further capital executions would be necessary.

LONDON, March 21. The funds are not very buoyant. The dealers do not like the aspect of things in America as respects the boundary question. There continue to be reports circulated of changes in the Ministry; among other things, Lord Melbourne's retirement is talked of, but, of course, none but the most rabid Tories here believe the statement. The adjustment of the Dutch-Belgia question, the news of which reached town to day, produced but very little effect upon the prices of Stock.

Commercial affairs in the city are not in a very buoyant state, and money is also becoming more scarce. It has seldom, in fact, happened that so limited an amount of speculative business has been done in the commencement of the year as that transacted recently. The West India produce markets are brisk, in consequence of the late unfavorable news from the West Indies.

Riots prevailed at Manchester, and a regiment of troops had proceeded to the above place.

Orders have been received from the Master-General of the Ordnance for a number of artillery to proceed to that quarter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 20.—We have had a very extensive demand for Cotton to day. The transactions are estimated at not less than 12,000 bags, of which 3,000 have been taken on speculation, and very full prices obtained. In prices, American and Brazils have advanced ¼d to ½d, Egyptian ¼d and Surats, ¼d per lb. The import of the week amounts to 34,484 bags.

The accounts received from Manchester this morning, state that there were considerable inquiry for yarn yesterday, but the spinners having generally demanded an advance somewhat beyond the late advance in cotton, which the buyers were unwilling to give, the amount of business was limited, but large parcels would have been taken at a trifling reduction upon the prices asked. Printing cloth was in better demand, and an advance of 3d

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1839, to the 30th of June, 1840, on the following post routes in Kentucky, will be received at the Department until the 25th day of May next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. to be decided by the 1st day of June next ensuing.

KENTUCKY.

3331. From Burkesville to Monroe, Tenn. 30 miles and back once a week.
Leave Burkesville every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Monroe same day by 6 p. m.
Leave Monroe every Thursday at 7 a. m., arrive at Burkesville same day by 6 p. m.
Proposals to carry this mail twice a week in stages commencing at Columbia, will also be considered, times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3332. From Columbia, by Alexander Walker's and Joseph Nelson's jr. to Edmontown, 30 miles and back once a week.
Leave Columbia every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Edmontown same day by 6 p. m.
Leave Edmontown every Thursday at 7 a. m., arrive at Columbia same day by 6 p. m.
3333. From Chaplin, by Hobb's Mill and Paoli, to Maxville, 15 miles and back once a week.
Leave Chaplin every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Maxville same day by 12 a. m.
Leave Maxville every Monday at 1 p. m., arrive at Chaplin same day by 6 p. m.

3334. From Flag Spring, by Motter and Locust Grove on the Ohio river, to Augusta, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Flag Spring every Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Augusta same day by 5 p. m.
Leave Augusta every Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Flag Spring same day by 4 p. m.

3335. From Greenville, by the mouth of Muddy River, to Morgantown, 35 miles and back once a week.
Leave Greenville every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Morgantown same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Greenville same day by 7 p. m.
3336. From Glasgow to Hartsville, Tenn. 58 miles and back once in two weeks.
Leave Glasgow every other Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Hartsville next day by 12 m.

Leave Hartsville every other Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 8 p. m.
3337. From Greensburg to Edmontown, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Greensburg every Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Edmontown same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Edmontown every Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Greensburg same day by 4 p. m.
3338. From Henderson to Carlrow, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Henderson every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Carlrow same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Carlrow every Thursday at 7 a. m., arrive at Henderson same day by 4 p. m.
Proposals to carry this mail twice a week, in stages will also be considered, times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3339. From Jefferson, by Chaplin and Taylorsville, to Harrodsburg, 55 miles and back once a week.
Leave Jefferson every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Harrodsburg next day by 12 m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Jefferson next day by 7 p. m.
Proposals to carry this mail three times a week in stages, or in four-horse post coaches, and commencing the route at Louisville, will also be considered; times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3340. From Laurensburg, by Van Buren, to Taylorsville, 30 miles and back once a week.
Leave Laurensburg every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Taylorsville same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Taylorsville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Laurensburg same day by 5 p. m.
3341. From Little Sandy Saline, by Charles N. Lewis's to Blainville, 35 miles and back once in two weeks.
Leave Little Sandy Saline every other Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Blainville same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Blainville every other Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Little Sandy Saline by 3 p. m.
3342. From Monticello to Albany, 35 miles and back once a week.
Leave Monticello every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Albany same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Albany every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Monticello same day by 7 p. m.
3343. From Monroe, by Salt Works, on Little Barren river, to Edmontown, 22 miles and back once a week.
Leave Monroe every Thursday at 12 m., arrive at Edmontown same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Edmontown every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Monroe same day by 2 p. m.
3344. From Newcastle to Wallaceville, 12 miles and back once a week.
Leave Newcastle every Wednesday at 8 a. m., arrive at Wallaceville same day by 12 m.

Leave Wallaceville every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Newcastle same day by 5 p. m.
3345. From Princeton, Cold Springs and Montezuma, to Providence, 35 miles and back once a week.
Leave Princeton every Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Providence same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Providence every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Princeton same day by 3 p. m.
3346. From Princeton, by Millville and Ferry Corner to Canton, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Princeton every Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Canton same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Canton every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Princeton same day by 3 p. m.
3347. From Paducah to Waidesboro, 35 miles and back once a week.
Leave Paducah every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Waidesboro same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Waidesboro every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Paducah same day by 7 p. m.
Proposals to carry the mail tri-weekly, in stages, running through to Paris, Tennessee, will also be considered; times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3348. From Pickett, by the mouth of Pond Creek, to Logan C. H. V. 29 miles and back once a week.
Leave Pickett every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Logan C. H. next day by 7 p. m.

Leave Logan C. H. every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Pickett next day by 7 p. m.
3349. From Poplar Flat, Lewis co. to Mount Carmel Fleming co. 15 miles and back once a week.
Leave Poplar Flat every Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Mount Carmel same day by 12 m.

Leave Mount Carmel every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Poplar Flat same day by 6 p. m.
3350. From Somerset to Jamestown, on the north side of the Cumberland river, 35 miles and back once a week.
Leave Somerset every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Jamestown every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Somerset same day by 7 p. m.
3351. From Springfield, Tenn. by Keysburg, Ky. and Trenton, to Hopkinsville 50 miles and back once a week.
Leave Springfield every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Hopkinsville next day by 11 a. m.

Leave Hopkinsville every Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Springfield next day by 7 p. m.
3352. From Stephensport to Boonsport, 18 miles and back once a week.
Leave Stephensport every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Boonsport same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Boonsport every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Stephensport same day by 7 p. m.
3353. From West Liberty, by Joseph Adkin's, to Little Sandy Saline, 35 miles and back once in two weeks.
Leave West Liberty every other Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Little Sandy Saline same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Little Sandy Saline every other Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at West Liberty same day by 7 p. m.
3354. From Williamson to Warsaw, 22 miles and back once a week.
Leave Williamson every Monday at 12 m., arrive at Warsaw same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Warsaw every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Williamson same day by 1 p. m.
3355. From Witches Cross Roads, by Isaac Pipkin's, Reuben Roubt's and Grey Cook's, to Tompkinsville, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Witches Cross Roads every Saturday at 9 a. m., arrive at Tompkinsville same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Tompkinsville every Sunday at 7 a. m., arrive at Witches Cross Roads same day by 4 p. m.)

NOTES.

1 Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the responsibility of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

2 No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form viz:

"The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of September next, with good and sufficient sureties to perform the service proposed.
"Dated, 1839."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property and able to make good this guarantee.

3 This guarantee being required by law, no exemption can be allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatsoever.

4 The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

5 He may discontinue the service, or curtail it at a *pro rata* reduction of pay, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

6 He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, at any post office which is or may be established on the route; for refusing or neglecting to perform any other stipulation of this contract; for the suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay of the trip whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connection with a depending mail.

7 He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required; for violating the Post Office law; for disobeying the instructions of the Department, or assigning a contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.

8 If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

9 Contractors on stage and coach routes shall convey, free of charge, all agents of the Department upon exhibition of their credentials; also, mail bags and post office blanks.

10 The Postmaster General is prohibited, by law, from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

11 On post coach and stage routes, where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or carts, for a specified number of months, weeks, or days in each year; but no dispensation of post coach or stage service will be tolerated, unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.

12 The proposals should be sent to the Department, sealed, endorsed "Mail proposals in the State of," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

AMOS KENDALL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
April 1, 1839. 4 w

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.)
THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refurnished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.

The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.

B. W. TODD.

Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-17

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers, for the erection of an Edifice on the grounds of Transylvania University, of the following description:

A BRICK BUILDING,

Three stories high, in front eighty-three feet, and in depth thirty-seven feet, containing twenty-four rooms, fifteen by seventeen feet in the clear, and embracing fire-place and grate; two passages, extending through, eight feet wide, containing two plain stair-ways, leading to the upper stories; each story to be nine feet in clear, with collar under the whole. Foundation of stone, two feet thick, laid in lime and gravel cement; superstructure of brick, one and a half brick in thickness, laid in lime and sand cement; the outer wall to be of hard brick, laid full joint, suited for painting. The carpenters work to be executed in a plain and substantial manner; joists, three by twelve inches; floors, tongued and grooved; wash-boards, six inches deep; window sash to contain fifteen lights, of ten by twelve inch glass; paneled door leading into rooms, out of one and three-fourth inch stuff; rafters, three by eight inches at bottom, and three by six inches at top; single roof, roof hipped at the ends; outer cornice, freeze and architraves, to surround the entire building, all to be constructed of poplar. Window frames for the upper stories and cellars, capitals for the pilasters of cedar; outer doors and frames of walnut; stair steps of ash; gutters on the eave to be of copper; cellar window frames to be filled fourths of an inch round iron bars; the rooms to have two coats of plaster and white wash; passages to be white washed; brick and wood work of the outside, to receive three coats of white paint; sash filled with ten by twelve inch window glass; inside wood work to have two coats of paint.

The said building to be completed by the 15th of September next—payment for the same, to be made in three equal payments, of three, six and twelve months after the signing of the contract. The plan of the building is to be seen at the shop of Mr. J. B. JOHNSON, and any further information may be obtained on personal application to the committee. Sealed Proposals from those disposed to become contractors for the whole, or any portion of this work, to be deposited in the Lexington Post Office, directed to the subscribers, before the 1st of May next.

BENJAMIN GRATZ,
J. B. JOHNSON,
W. M. BRAND,

Building Committee Trans. Univ.
April 17, 1839. 15 2w

NEW GOODS, FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY, AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN'S & CO.

No. 13, West Main street.
WE are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES OF GOODS, selected with great care, by one of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Markets, comprising

British, French, India and American
DRY GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Which, for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, have been selected for RETAILING EXCLUSIVELY, and we flatter ourselves we have it now in our power to show them more Goods and better style, than we have for the last two years. We will continue to receive

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK,
Selected by one of our young men, remaining in the Eastern cities, which will enable us to offer equal inducements with any house importing to our market.—Soliciting an early call. We assure them no pains will be spared to accommodate.

Our stock of CARPETS, MATTING and WALL PAPER is unusually large, and Patterns entirely new. N. B. We will receive COMMON COARSE WOOL in exchange for Goods, or on accounts.
H. C. & Co.
Lexington, March 7, 1839—10—2m.

FOR SALE.
A BLACK WOMAN, about 35 or 40 years old. She Cooks, Washes, &c.—apply to the Editor of this paper.
Lexington, March 21—12-17.

TINNING! TINNING!
James Burch & J. C. Noble,
Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. Noble, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of TINWARE,
which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. Country Merchants will do well to call.

HOUSE-GUTTERING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on the most reasonable terms.

Mending of Stoves and other Lamps,
and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furniture in their line, will be neatly executed.

They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVENTED WOOD AND LABOUR SAVING COOKING STOVES,

Of various patterns, which can be heated for all the ordinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and one-half cords of wood.

They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.
Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

NEW STORE, & NEW SPRING GOODS.
D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,
WOULD inform their friends and purchasers generally, that they have taken the Store house lately occupied by James Penny, No. 5, Main Street, immediately opposite the Court house door, and are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,
Selected by both partners, in Philadelphia and New York, and they flatter themselves that, from their long experience in the mercantile business, and having purchased their Goods mostly for Cash, they will be enabled to sell remarkably low for cash, or to good customers, on the usual time.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Fancy colored CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of the finest the city could furnish;

Plain and Figured Satins, Toinett, Mersailles, and other Fancy Vestings, and a great variety of Goods for men and boy's Summer Wear;

Embroidery, such as Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs and Children's Dresses;

Thread Lisle and Mantillo Laces, and Thread and Muslin Insertings and Edgings, a splendid assortment;

Pompadour, Mohair and Twisted Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety and some very superior;

Muslin De Laine, Per De Cherry, Chally and Challietts, Plain and Embroidered;

Plain Figured Satins, Gro De Grains, Poul De Soi, Gro De Paris and Verita Lustre Silk, Fancy Colors and Black;

Black and White English Plain, Ribbed and Derby Ribbed Hoes and Half Hoes;

Ladies' and Men's White, Black and Fancy Kid, Hoskin, Silk, Thread and Lisle Gloves;

Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Table Linens, Toweling Diapers and Satin-Faced Table Cloths, a great variety;

Super Kid and Lasting Shoes and Boots, for Ladies; Colored and Black Satin Gaiter Boots, for Ladies, a new article;

Misses and Children's Shoes;

Men and Boy's Fine Boots and Shoes, very superior articles in that line;

Looking Glasses, Fine Cutlery and Fine Plated Castors and Tea Trays;

Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats.

It is unnecessary to enumerate further, as we pledge ourselves to keep a full stock of all desirable Goods, and we will sell, either RETAIL or WHOLESALE, as low as any house in the Western Country.

We wish purchasers to call and examine for themselves before buying.

D. M. CRAIG,
E. W. CRAIG.
Lexington, March 20, 1839.—12-17

TO THE BREEDERS & TURF-MEN OF THE SOUTH & WEST!

THE STUD OF HORSES belonging to Col John Heth, of Virginia, will be sold for Cash, at the Lexington Kentucky Races, during the ensuing Spring Meeting. Among them are the following, of the most approved and fashionable stock:

A sorrel mare, six years old, by Charles, out of Brender, full sister to the celebrated racer and stallion Collier.

A brown mare, Drunken Frolic, out of Brender, Collier's dam, by sweet Larry, by Alfred, out of a full sister to old Sir Archy.

A Filly, four years old, by Andrew, out of Drunken Frolic.

A sorrel colt, three years old, by Hotspur, out of Drunken Frolic.

A Bay Filly, 2 years old, by Gohanna, out of Drunken Frolic.

A Sorrel Mare, by Sir Charles, out of Wickham's Tarriff Mare.

Ormond, by Sir Charles, out of an Alfred mare, and others that will be presented, with extended Pedigrees of each, on the day of sale.

The brown mare Drunken, was got by Young Whip, the son of old Whip, owned by Mr. Cook of Kentucky, her dam by old Medley, and her dam a Medley mare.

MILES C. SELDEN.
Richmond, Va. Feb. 26, 1839.—11-1d.

CHECKS on Philadelphia, and United States Bank Notes, bought and sold at the office of D. Bradford, Esq. by
WM. R. BRADFORD.
Lexington, April 11, 1839. 15-31

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE undersigned are now receiving, direct from N. Orleans, 30 Hds. prime Sugar;
30 Sacks Rio, Havana and Java Coffee;
80 Boxes Halves and Qrs. M. R. Raisins;
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga Wine;
25 Bbls. Lf. Sugar;
Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at the lowest rates.

CARTY & COOK,
No. 16, corner of south upper and water sts.
Lex March 12—11-17 Int. & Obsr. insert.

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands as my Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.

JAMES E. DAVIS.
Lexington, February 14, 1839.—7-17

Lexington Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company.

CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.—CAPITAL \$300,000 DOLLARS.—This Company will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their CARGOES employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders: JOHN W. HUNT, President.

WM. S. WALLER, Jacob Austin, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, THOS. C. OREAR, H. H. TIMBERLAKE, A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

ALVAN STEPHENS, Surveior.
Lex. May 7, 1838 21-17

Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair WARE-ROOM.

1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds, and other articles in my line, which is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.

The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing appertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.

Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.

In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.

JAMES G. MATHERS.
March 21, 1839.—12-17

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues to operate on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funerals, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-17

WINES.

MADEIRA—in pipes, qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

TINTA MADEIRA—in Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

SHERY, Brown, Pale and Golden—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

PORT, White and Red—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;

MALMSEY, White and Red—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

CONSTANTIA—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;

ROXBURY and CANARY MADEIRA—a very rare and delicate article, in Indian barrels, demijohns, and bottles;

HOCK—in cases;

LOUBIENHEIMER; JOHANNESBURGER, [Cabinet]; HOCKHEIMER; SAUTURN;

MUSCAT—in cases, assorted qualities, some of which is very fine;

SPARKLING BURGUNDY—very delicate;

CHAMPAGNE—a variety of brands;

SHAMBERTAIN, and a variety of CLARETS.

The above Wines have been carefully selected from the importations of John Linton, March & Bro. Barclay & Livingston; J. & D. M. Williams; Vaughn & Co.; Duff, Gordon & Co.; and some other approved importers, and a part of them imported direct by myself—all of which will be sold at reduced prices—carefully put up, and warranted pure, and in every instance where they do not prove such, they will be taken back, and all charges paid by me. Those who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and examine.

IN STORE,
A large supply of Champagne and Cognac Brandy, A. & E. Seignette, Otarde, Dupuy, &c. Brands; Jamaica Spirits; Holland Gin; Irish and Old Bourbon Whiskey, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lex. March 14, 1839.—11-17

THE CELEBRATED STALLION, HICKORY JOHN.

WILL stand the ensuing season at the farm of THOS. H. HUNT, 3 miles west of Lexington, lying between the Leetown and Georgetown roads, and will be let to mares at \$40 each, payable in the season, which expires on the 15th July next, or \$50 payable on the 1st of November thereafter. The best blue grass pasturage gratis to mares from a distance, but I am not to be held responsible for accidents or escapes.

For particulars see Bills, and the Observer & Reporter, and the Intelligence.
March 28, 1839—13-17

Auction and Commission Store.

THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of CAVINS & BRADFORD, for the purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in Hunt's Row, opposite the lower end of the Market house, where they are prepared to attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.

I. T. CAVINS, JAS. B. BRADFORD.
[Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838.—47-17]

Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attended to in any part of the City or County.

SPUN COTTON.

WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOD CORN AND WHEAT, from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer I will, likewise, give CASH FOR